XXIII.—*Description of a new Species of* Chloritis *from the Loo-Choo Islands.* By G. K. Gude, F.Z.S.

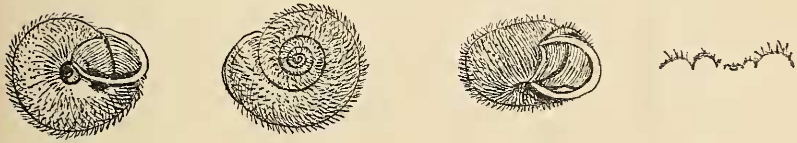
Chloritis (s. s.) *oshimana*, sp. n.

Shell narrowly but deeply umbilicated, discoid, dark corneous brown. Spire flattened, apex sunk below the level of the spire, suture deep. Whorls 4½, convex, increasing rather rapidly, the last twice as wide as the penultimate, descending rather deeply in front and suddenly widened towards the mouth; the embryonal 1½ whorls smooth, the last 3 densely covered with stiff, persistent, golden-brown hairs disposed in oblique rows at right angles to the lines of growth; the spaces between the rows densely papillate. Aperture oblique, obovate. Peristome thickened and shortly reflected, fuscous; margins approaching, united by a raised flexuous ridge; parietal callus densely covered with horizontal rows of papillæ; upper margin ascending shortly at first, then descending, straight; outer margin rounded, basal straight; columellar straight, forming an obtuse angle with basal, slightly dilated over the narrow deep umbilicus. Inside the mouth occurs an elongated swelling just behind the peristome, and corresponding with it a well-defined pit at the base of the shell near the junction of the basal and columellar margins.

Diam. maj. 19·5, min. 16 ; alt. 10 mm.
" 17·5, " 14·5; " 9·5 "
" 15·5, " 13 ; " 7 "

Hab. Oshima, Loo-Choo Isles. Type in my collection. (Mr. Hirase, no. 354.)

Chloritis oshimana resembles *C. cheratomorpha*, Tap., from New Guinea, but it is smaller and the apex is not so deeply sunk; the aperture is more oblique and the hairs are longer and much more sparsely distributed. The smallest specimen is more depressed than the others, and the swelling inside the aperture with the corresponding pit outside is almost obsolete. Four specimens were received.



Chloritis oshimana: figs. 1–3, three different views; fig. 4, transverse section of spire, showing the sunken apex.

This new species extends the range of the genus *Chloritis*, no species having hitherto been recorded from this group. The habitat is recorded by Mr. Hirase as Oshima, prov. Osumi. The island Oshima, although politically united to the province of Osumi in Southern Kiusiu, belongs geographically to the Loo-Choo Islands. The same remarks apply to the island Kikai, which has recently misled Mr. C. F. Ancey * to include two Loo-Choo shells—*Eulota despecta* and *E. connivens*—in the Japanese fauna.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Cours de Botanique :—Anatomie ; Physiologie ; Classification ; Applications agricoles, industrielles, médicales ; Morphologie expérimentale ; Géographie botanique : Paléontologie : Historique. Par MM. Gaston Bonnier et Leclerc du Sablon. À l'usage des Élèves des Universités, des Écoles de Médecine et de Pharmacie, et des Écoles d'Agriculture. Tome premier, Fascicule I. Paris : Jules Peelman, 1901. 8vo. Pp. 1–384.

This is the first instalment of a work whose extent may be gauged by the title above cited. The entire work will extend to about 2500 pages, with more than 3000 figures, mostly drawn from nature, and to be concluded in the year 1903.

We always open a new French introduction with interest, for though it seems hard to present a new face to a well-worn theme, yet we usually find some detail of interest conspicuously brought into prominence. It is so here, though the particular feature seems more adapted to the wants of a private student destitute of the help of a teacher; yet the use of it may be recommended in the case even of a student in a well-appointed laboratory under a competent teacher. The plan indicated is that of giving a *résumé* at the end of a chapter or section, which will re-direct the pupil's attention to points which must not be overlooked.

After some preliminary generalities the authors proceed to deal with the Morphology of the Angiosperms, the Stem and Root being here given, and the consideration of the Flower and Fruit will be taken up in the succeeding fasciculus. The scheme then is to give an account of the Angiosperms in general, the Gymnosperms, and Cryptogams, after which are to come Physiology, Experimental Morphology, Geographic Botany, Palæontology, concluding with a section on Evolution.

In working out this plan the authors take certain types in each section and explain their structure, taking care to employ common plants, so as to permit the student to readily follow the description with the type before him. Thus, in the Leaf the types selected are Buttercup, *Veronica*, *Narcissus Tazetta*, and *Arundo Donax*.

We shall be glad to see the continuation of this attractive volume.

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* Journ. de Conchyl. xlix. (1901) pp. 141, 142.